

## REMARKS

### Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

In the Office Action, Claims 60-66, 68-73, and 75-93 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Tatchell et al. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections. Claims 60-66 and 68-93 all recite, in one form or another, determining whether standard caller identification information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing data contained within a query. Tatchell et al. does not disclose determining whether standard caller identification information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing data contained within a query, as recited in these claims. Tatchell et al. includes a brief discussion of how one type of query can be used. (Column 6, lines 41-52). In that discussion, Tatchell et al. only discloses that a query can be used by a SSP to obtain routing information from an SCP. Tatchell et al. does not disclose transmitting information relevant to the availability of standard caller identification information in a query. Tatchell et al. also does not disclose determining whether standard caller identification information for the calling communication station can be provided to the called communication station by analyzing information within a query. Therefore, Claims 60-66 and 68-93 are patentable over Tatchell et al. for at least these reasons. ||

In addition, with respect to Claim 66, Tatchell et al. does not disclose transmitting audible caller identification information and a text message to the called communication station as recited in Claim 66. Claim 66 is patentable over Tatchell et al. for this reason as well.

With respect to Claim 73, Tatchell et al. does not disclose transmitting a request for the calling party to speak the name of the party upon whose behalf he or she is calling. Claim 73 is patentable over Tatchell et al. for this reason as well.

With respect to Claims 77-83, Tatchell et al. does not disclose the combination of a service control point and a service node that are operative to perform the functions recited in Claims 77-83. Claims 77-83 are patentable over Tatchell et al. for this reason as well.

With respect to Claims 84-90, Tatchell et al. does not disclose the combination of a service control point and an intelligent peripheral that are operative to perform the functions recited in Claims 84-90. Claims 84-90 are patentable over Tatchell et al. for this reason as well.

#### **Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 57-59 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. in view of Yaker. Claim 57 recites, in part:

- “(c) receiving an override signal from the calling communication station; and
- (d) connecting the calling communication station and the called communication station in response to the override signal and without providing any caller identification information to the calling communication station.”

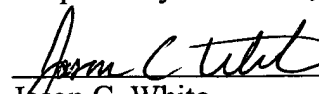
However, in the Office Action, the Examiner has misstated these elements of Claim 57 in his rejection. Applicants respectfully submit that neither Jones et al. nor Yaker discloses connecting the calling and called communication stations in response to the receipt of an override code without transmitting caller identification information as recited in Claim 57. Jones et al. discloses that a calling party can override a privacy setting by changing the privacy setting that the calling party had previously established. However, the purpose for changing the privacy setting is to allow the calling party's caller identification information to be displayed to the

called party. (Col. 2, lines 38-43.) Thus, neither Jones et al. nor Yaker discloses connecting the calling and called communication stations in response to the receipt of an override code without transmitting caller identification information as recited in Claim 57. Accordingly, even if Jones et al. and Yaker could be properly combined, Claims 57-59 are patentable over the cited combination.

Claim 74 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tatchell et al. in view of Jones et al. Because Claim 74 depends from Claims 60, 69, 70, and 71, it is also allowable for at least the reasons stated above. In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that there is no motivation or suggestion to combine the teachings of Tatchell et al. and Jones et al., and the proposed combination is the result of nothing more than using the claimed invention as a blueprint to pick-and-choose isolated elements from the prior art. Accordingly, Claim 74 is patentable for this reason as well.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants submit that this case is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner feels that a telephone interview would be helpful in resolving any remaining issues, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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